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W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

TO HARLEM IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

Municipal rapid transit is in sight. This rich franchise will no longer be the spoil of corporate greed. Public ownership is the only solution of the problem. The people must own the underground road. That they are ready to back the enterprise was shown by the Journal in April last, when it subscribed \$5,000,000 and secured other subscriptions to the amount of \$146,883,100 toward the construction of the tunnel.

It was demonstrated then that whenever the opportunity came the people would insist upon municipal ownership. That opportunity has arrived. There is no longer any excuse for delay.

At the great mass meeting called by the Journal's Vigilance Committee at Cooper Union Comptroller Coler said:

"The City of New York, if its finances are properly administered and if there are no undue extravagances in any direction, NOT ALONE HAS MONEY ENOUGH TO OWN ITS WATER WORKS, BUT IT HAS MONEY ENOUGH FOR RAPID TRANSIT BESIDES."

The people have learned to depend on Comptroller Coler. He is neither a politician, posing for effect, nor a scheming office holder, planning for personal advantage. When he states that we will have a bond-issuing capacity next year of \$65,000,000 we feel assured that the city will be able to solve the difficulties of rapid transit.

A few months ago Mayor Van Wyck said to a delegation of workmen: "The only thing I can say is I expect to see the tunnel begun before I leave office. You may rest assured the rapid transit tunnel will be built."

Even Corporation Counsel Whalen, who seems to have escaped complete asphyxiation by the malodorous Ramapo job, has been aroused to a sense of duty. He said to the Journal on Saturday:

"I have held back my approval of the contract until the city was rich enough to undertake the work. Now that the Comptroller has given assurances that next year we will have a bond-issuing capacity of \$65,000,000, there is no longer any reason for delay."

The Tammany administration has at last come to its senses about rapid transit. It will require some earnest work in that direction to make the people forget the Ramapo steal; but if Mayor Van Wyck will guarantee the tunnel road under municipal ownership it may save his administration from abject failure.

The work should be begun not later than the first of January. Delays are dangerous. Politicians are uncertain. Let us strike while the iron of reawakened official responsibility is hot. Whether or not the road will pay is a secondary matter. Its advantages to the entire community will outweigh any question of immediate financial returns. It will pay immensely in increased comfort. It will pay in increased values of property. It will insure another great city on Washington Heights. It will supply the one feature the lack of which has reflected on New York as the metropolis—rapid transit. It will mean a fair test of municipal ownership. It will mean, most important of all—

TO HARLEM IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

THE EVOLUTION OF LABOR DAY.

The first celebration of Labor Day was in Portland, Me., on September 3, 1887. It was at that time intended to be the workingmen of America what the 1st of May is to the workingmen of Europe. It was to be a class holiday, celebrated by parades of wage-workers, and orations upon the dignity of labor and the special interests of the working people.

But, in spite of the most strenuous efforts of labor leaders and Socialists, Labor Day is becoming less of a class holiday every year.

It seems absolutely impossible to create in the minds of American workingmen that intense and bitter class-consciousness which centuries of despotism have stamped indelibly upon the workers of Europe.

The Declaration of Independence did its work too well to be undone by the destructive antics of a handful of trusts. American workingmen have a deep-seated, unconquerable dislike to labor parades and labor orations, not because they are fully satisfied with the conditions under which they work, but because they feel themselves to be the mental, political and social equals of their employers.

The pressure of a badly adjusted industrial system may sometimes compel them to work for little more than a dollar a day, but it never can force them to consider themselves essentially inferior to the millionaires whose unearned income is a dollar a second.

Consequently, Labor Day is being relinquished by the labor organizations and is becoming as much of a national holiday as "the glorious Fourth."

America has given to the word "labor" a larger meaning than it receives in other countries. It does not mean here the tolling and sweating of vengeful slaves, whose only hope of freedom lies in a fierce rebellion against their masters.

It means, rather, the useful social services rendered with muscle or brain by independent citizens.

Perhaps the highest definition of labor ever penned was that written by the Western poet, Edwin Markham, and given to the public for the first time in yesterday's Journal.

Mr. Markham represents the Muse of Labor as saying:

come to overthrow the ancient wrong,
To let the joy of nations rise again;
I am Unselfish Service, I am Song,
I am the Hope that feeds the hearts of men.
I am the Vision in the world-eclipse,
And where I pass the feet of Beauty burn;
And when I set the badge to my lips
The youth of work-worn races will return.

am the maker of the People's bread,
I bear the little burdens of the day;
I in the Mystery of song I tread
The endless heavens and show the stars their way.

A NEW PARK NEEDED.

In the Fourteenth Ward. At the hearing held to consider the matter one of the objectors to the proposal used several curious arguments to support his contention. He said: "The children have plenty of room to play on the sidewalk in front of the Cathedral; and then, what is better still, only a few hundred feet away from where a park is to be there is a wide street with

plenty of fresh air." It seems as though no further argument for a new park were needed other than this objection.

If the little white-faced children who have had the misfortune of beginning life in that overcrowded district have no playgrounds except the sidewalks of busy streets, the city can surely afford them a small park of their own.

The people of the Fourteenth Ward are packed together at the rate of nearly four hundred to the acre, and in spite of our nineteenth century inventiveness there are as yet no rubber lungs on the market.

The "Editorial Section" of yesterday's Sunday Journal was distinctive and most interesting. It possessed the unique value of applying to live news matters skillful literary treatment. The subjects discussed were handled by the one man, in each case, specially adapted by experience and ability to give them proper interpretation.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls reviewed the political situation and Mr. Bryan's relation to it from a Republican standpoint. It was a vigorous, partisan utterance, but important as an indication of how Mr. Bryan's opponents estimate him. Mr. James Creelman, who has known Mr. Bryan for years, discussed his chances from a Democratic standpoint. The pen portrait of Mr. Bryan had the merit of being drawn from a study in the flesh. Mr. Creelman having just returned from Nebraska.

Edwin Markham, the author of "The Man with the Hoe," contributed a great poem to the "Editorial Section" entitled "The Muse of Labor." It was a noble composition, fit to rank with his masterpiece.

Max Nordau wrote brilliantly of the personal appearance of Captain Dreyfus in an analytical study of the famous prisoner made by this master student of character during the trial at Rennes.

Ambrose Bierce punctures the follies of the passing show in his masterly fashion.

The inimitable "Mr. Dooley" and the convulsing "Diederich Dinkelspiel," the foremost American humorists, are represented by characteristic sketches.

Alan Dale and Jessie Wood treat entertainingly of matters suggested by the opening of the theatrical season.

These were some of the leading features of the "Editorial Section"—only one department of the great Sunday Journal.

WILL THE NICARAGUA CANAL PAY?

delay in its construction, is a certain Mr. Nimmo, who derives his significance from having been chief of the Statistical Bureau under President Cleveland.

We are reminded of him by a repetition of his arguments in the August number of the Magazine of National Geography.

His proofs even on this point seem very weak. It consists in this, that sailing vessels, as a rule, cannot and will not use the canal on account of the so-called "dol-drum," that is, the lack of winds that for many weeks during the year obtain both on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Well, what then? We suppose that then steam vessels will be built fit for that particular route.

His argument seems to be of a kind with those of old used against the introduction of petroleum. Petroleum should be discarded because it could not be used in the old-fashioned whale oil lamps. But it was not. The lamps were changed, and improved lamps were introduced.

Fortunately our people have now got larger views on the subject. The main question now is not at all whether the canal will pay as a commercial enterprise.

First, the world wants, and will have, the canal. The Nicaraguan and the Suez Canal are to be the two "fod" of the world's commerce.

Second, the United States has become a world power, and as such needs and will have the canal. It must form a part of our continuous coast line—connecting our 10,000 miles on the Atlantic with our 10,000 miles on the Pacific Ocean.

CONDENSED EDITORIALS

THE MANIFEST UNFAIRNESS of Mr. Chamberlain's attitude toward the Boers is being pointed out in England by such influential men as Frederick Harrison, W. T. Stead and Alfred Russel Wallace. The firmness of President Kruger and the reluctance of the British people to force war upon the residents of the Transvaal are having their effect, and it is hoped now that a conference can be held at Cape Town at which all differences can be harmonized.

THE ICE TRUST, after having broken its agreement with two small ice dealers, is now begging the Supreme Court to prevent its two victims from starting in business for themselves. The Ice Trust is already very unpopular, and if it persists in its disregard of the rights of others we will begin to inquire why municipal ice houses are not as practicable as municipal water works.

A MARVELOUS FEAT in rapid bridge building has just been performed in the Sudan by an American company. The English contractors had declared that it would require two years to build a bridge over the swift Atbara River, and the American contractors, Messrs. A. & P. Roberts, finished the work in seven months. And the bridge was made in Philadelphia, too.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of America have, alas, failed in their heroic suit to prevent other similar organizations from using their name. We may now expect to see the "Colonial Dames of Oklahoma and Dead Man's Gulch." Justice Bookstaver is to be commended for his common sense.

THE ONLY CHOICE which is being offered to poor, bewildered China is whether it is to be eaten with sugar or with salt. The wall of the Chinese Empire about the "greedy dogs" of Europe is pathetic, but unavailing.

The Unanimously Unpopular Mr. Astor. (Baltimore Herald.)

Mr. Astor has determined to "sell out" his American interests, look, stock and barrel, and forever shake the dust of the United States from his heels. So far as this country is concerned, the most popular thing Mr. Astor could possibly do would be to pack his things and go.

A Moral for Business Men. (Atlanta Constitution.)

To-day the store in which Stewart, the advertiser, made the millions which Hilton, the non-advertiser, lost, Wanamaker, another advertiser, has revived into the busy arena of trade where millions may be made again. There is a moral in this for all who care to read.

WILL THE JEWS OF AMERICA BOYCOTT PARIS EXPOSITION?

In Chicago Members of That Race Propose a Reprisal of That Nature in the Event of Dreyfus's Conviction—A Difference of Opinion in Other Cities.

Generally Denied by Responsible Men.

CERTAIN Jews of Chicago have decided, in the event of the conviction of Captain Alfred Dreyfus by the court-martial at Rennes, to call a mass meeting at which to voice the protest of their race in America.

Certain leaders say that the result of the meeting may be a resolution to boycott the Paris Exposition of 1900, and also, so far as is practicable, all French goods imported to this country. To exclude trips to France from the itinerary of Jewish families visiting Europe is another detail of the plan.

In order to ascertain the spirit of leading Jews in this and other cities on this project the Journal sought their opinions through reporters and correspondents, with the result given below.

Respecting the Chicago idea for Jews in this country to boycott the Paris Exposition in the event of Dreyfus's conviction by the Rennes court-martial, the following expressions were made by residents of this city:

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER—I deprecate any such movement by my people in the Dreyfus case, and I do not think its agitation will do my race any good. Further than this, I have nothing to say.

REV. DR. MADISON C. PETERS—It is my plan next Sunday to speak from the pulpit on the Dreyfus case, and to advise concerted action among the Hebrews with a view to a boycott on the Paris Exposition that will boycott.

CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL MAY—There is no necessity for a public demonstration on the part of the Jews of America, and such action as is proposed by our brethren in Chicago would be extremely untimely and unwise. Under no circumstances should our race think of any such procedure as a boycott of the Paris Exposition.

In the first place, I have read carefully the Journal's special correspondence on the Dreyfus case, day by day, and I cannot believe that he will be convicted. So far as I can see, there is not one scintilla of evidence against him. His noble stand against his accusers, the most powerful men in France, has drawn the attention of all civilized nations to the senseless persecutions of the Jews. They cannot but have formed a good impression of Dreyfus and his friends.

We as a people should not assume before the judgment that the investigation is directed against our race. It certainly would not help Dreyfus to go on record in any such manner as proposed by the Chicago people. The French are a fickle people. Dreyfus is under the ban to-day, but his noble bearing is bound to tell, and he may to-morrow be a popular idol of the French people. I look for the dawning of a better day for the Jews as a result of Dreyfus's trial and, I hope, acquittal.

MICHAEL FURST—I hope the Journal will take the right side on this, as it does on every public question, and head off any such wild plan as that proposed. I do not believe in boycotts, to begin with, and certainly the one proposed to operate against the Paris Exposition could scarcely have emanated from a sane mind.

CHICAGO JEWS NOT OF ONE MIND ON THE SUBJECT.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—The following opinions are expressed here, where the idea originated:

LEOPOLD MAYER—I do not think anything will come of the movement. If France intends to use the Dreyfus case as a cover in which to express her contempt for the Jews, then such a boycott would rather force and prove effective. A boycott of this character would be felt most by the silk manufacturers, though all luxuries generally would be affected.

LOUIS MAYER—I am opposed to it. I don't think it would have any effect, because not enough would join to make it a success.

ISAAC HIRSCH—I am in favor of such a boycott, and would lend every effort to making it a success. I think Dreyfus is innocent, and believe that the majority of the Jews are of the same opinion. If that is the case, it is time for something to be done to make France realize what she is coming to. I do not believe the majority of the Jews of this country will want to attend the Exposition.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3.—The idea of Jews boycotting the Paris Exposition draws the following expression from a leading Hebrew of this city:

SIMON WOLF—The proposition recalls the controversy between the late Judge Hilton and the late Joseph Seligman, of Seligman Brothers, bankers in New York, and the former's refusal to admit Mr. Seligman and his family as guests at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

Judge Hilton and his sons at the time owned and controlled the business of the late A. T. Stewart, which business had been patronized very largely by American merchants of Jewish faith. From the moment the condition of things became known, as if by enchantment, one by one the old-time customers ceased to patronize the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. Not by orders from headquarters, for there were none, but by a common instinct, the most energetic boycott was created that has ever been known in the United States.

The result of this non-intercourse without any threats, without any violence, and without any attempt at blackmail was soon seen. The firm became involved, and indeed, failed disastrously to the extent that Judge Hilton had to pay liabilities of over four million dollars.

It was a dear experience for the Judge of feudal ideas, and one that he richly deserved; and in this connection I make the prediction that the result in France, if justice, fraud and forgery are persisted in, will be of a like character.

The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. And I feel proud as an American citizen to know that the press of our country has, without a single exception, stood for the right, for justice and for law as against villainy, fraud and forgery. Anything that is honorable should be done to get justice for Dreyfus.

WHAT THEY HAVE TO SAY IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 3.—The acknowledged leader of the conservative Jews of New Orleans, when told of the proposed boycott of the Paris Exposition by the Jews of Chicago in case of Dreyfus's conviction, made the following statement:

RABBI LOUCHT—If such action is taken it will be by the Polish Jews, and I am positive that the better element of the race will have nothing to do with it. I am sure that if I were to-morrow to call such a meeting there not ten representative persons would be present, and were any one else to call an assembly of that character I should go and break it up.

The Dreyfus case is not a Jewish affair. We, as well as people of every other nation and belief, feel intensely for Dreyfus the man, but not for Dreyfus the Jew. At the same time, I only regret that nothing could induce me to return there again; and let me say, once for all, that the splendid Exposition is doomed to be a magnificent failure unless the fears of the vast outside world are quieted.

Not only Jews will remain away, but vast numbers of people from every land who fear a repetition of the Commune. Withal, the anti-Semitic feeling in France is not genuine; it is simply used to stir the worst feelings of the masses.

As before said, it is doubtless the Polish Jews and emotional anarchistic set who have caused us a great deal of trouble. It was that element which proposed sending a sword to Dreyfus, and it is such movements that go to establish the belief in France that the Jews of the world are paying for a pro-Dreyfus propaganda.

RABBI MAX HELLER—Only the sons of the Jews in Chicago or anywhere else could ever be carried away to adopt a measure so unfair and ill-timed; the better classes could never show themselves so deficient in moderation and common sense.

Neither the General Staff nor even the army in France; the unhappy infatuation of the people has been fanned by a lying press. The French are a grand and a noble people, to whom all humanity, and especially the Jew, are under infinite obligations.

It is for us, anti-Semites, to stir France, but, mostly, to

sweep before our own door. The Exposition makes for peace and tolerance; we should encourage it in every way. It is a mean and petty revenge to punish disagreement through the pocket. The Jew, above others, should beware of practicing such hateful vindictiveness.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 3.—Prominent Jews of this city are divided on the subject of boycotting the World's Exposition in Paris in the event of the conviction of Dreyfus.

MAX LANDAUER—If most Jews feel as I do, and I believe they do, it is not likely that the Jews will attend the exposition if Dreyfus is convicted again. He is an innocent man, and we all feel that he ought to be acquitted.

T. J. PERRELL—I do not think that the subject of boycotting the fair has been considered by Milwaukee Jews. I do not think that the fate of Dreyfus will affect the fair in any way.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Surrogate Judge Louis W. Marcus said: LOUIS W. MARCUS—To boycott the Paris Exposition would be insignificant justice for the conviction of Dreyfus. I cannot believe that France will suffer so great a crime. Heaven knows where France and the Exposition will be if Dreyfus should be convicted.

R. J. SIEDENBERG—I don't believe any concerted boycott would follow the conviction of Dreyfus. I must refuse to admit the possibility of his conviction in the face of the evidence.

IT IS A QUESTION FOR THE WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—Leading importers of this city said: LEVI STRASS—The Jews, as Jews, should do nothing at all, whether Dreyfus is convicted or not. But, if he is convicted, it certainly ought to affect the Paris Exposition, and I believe it will. It is not Jews only, but the people of the whole world, who are waiting to see if France can do her duty to Dreyfus. If she is unable to do it, the enlightened nations will show her what they think.

SIMON NEWMAN—This is a matter involving only a question of justice, not to a Jew, but to a man. It does not concern the Jews more than it concerns other races. Therefore, I do not think there need be a concerted action on the part of the Jews. If France is so narrow as to begin and continue a war on the Jewish race, well, the people are different in other parts of the world, and let it not be forgotten that both Gentiles and Jews elsewhere will remember the attitude of France. I should say there would be a large falling off in the attendance at the Exposition if Dreyfus is convicted.

H. LEVI—I think there should be a concerted action in the different cities of America and elsewhere on the part of the Jews, if Dreyfus is convicted. I intended going to the Paris Exposition, but I will not if they convict this brave man. I cannot help believing, however, that the present Government in France will not allow an unjust tribunal to convict Dreyfus. If the military tribunal should convict him, it will hurt the Exposition very much. There is no doubt that nearly all Americans believe Dreyfus to be absolutely innocent.

The great case has been followed carefully in the newspapers, and every one is filled with indignation at the treatment he has received. It is monstrous.

LIPPMANN SACHS—If the testimony does not change from its present strong and consistent tenor in favor of Captain Dreyfus and against those who now and all along have stood in the light of conspirators, and if Dreyfus should be convicted, there ought to be a concerted action. It would be very proper for the Jews to take such a step.

The Exposition, in the event of conviction, would certainly suffer. Enlightened men and women would not care to spend leisure in such a country, when the recollection of the monstrous phases of the Dreyfus case are so fresh in their minds.

ISAAC STRASSBURGER—The Jews are no more interested in a boycott of the Exposition than the balance of the people in America and elsewhere. Everybody will take offense if France convicts Dreyfus. It would be bound to affect the Exposition. I do not believe the Exposition will be held if he is convicted. If it should be, it must necessarily be after a long interval.

JULIUS LEVI—I would be opposed to a concerted action on the part of the Jews. It will not be the Jews alone, but the people generally throughout America, who will let France know in no uncertain tones, if Dreyfus is convicted, what is thought of France.

REV. DR. JACOB VOORSANGER—The Chicago Jews are perfectly right in what they have done. A country whose justice is at such a low ebb as is that of France should not be visited by any American citizen. I should say he had no business there. The people of this country, if France convicts Dreyfus, should not spend their money there. The Jewish people certainly ought not to go where they are not wanted.

I do not like the use of the word boycott, because boycotts are not what they should be, but certainly the spirit of the Jews of Chicago is to be commended when they unite in a protest to the civilized world against the treatment of Captain Dreyfus. I do not believe the present court will convict him. I hope for the peace of France and that justice will be given Dreyfus. If not, well, then, let the Jewish people everywhere assert themselves, using every justifiable means to show France and the world that they do not lack spirit nor a knowledge of justice.

PITTSBURG JEWS WILL WAIT TILL SENTENCE HAS BEEN PASSED

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 3.—The Supreme Archon of the Independent Order of Heptasophs, and one of the leaders in Pittsburg circles, made the following statement:

M. G. COHEN—There is no talk here of a Dreyfus mass meeting and nothing has been said about a boycott. If there is any general movement to take action in the matter Pittsburgers will wait until they see if Dreyfus is convicted or acquitted. The Jewish people are very conservative, and even if Dreyfus is convicted I do not think there will be any organized boycott.

Thousands of Jews go to Europe every year, and all of them intended no doubt to visit the Exposition. They will stay away from Paris unless he is acquitted. They would do this as a matter of protection to themselves, as no Jew would be safe in such a country.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3.—The Chicago idea inspires the following here:

RABBI ADOLPH MOSES—I certainly do not believe that, in the event Dreyfus is convicted, any self-respecting Jew will visit either Paris or the Paris Exposition. However, I do not favor a boycott, or any action against the Exposition taken by a Jewish mass meeting, for the reason that it would then be essentially a Jewish movement and might be productive of more harm than good, especially in a country like France, where the people are subject to popular insanities.

This farce now going on in France reminds one of the day of primitive bestiality.

The cause of Dreyfus is not only that of the Jews alone, but of humanity in general. It is the cause of justice and should Dreyfus be convicted, Gentile, as well as Jew, will resent the insult, whether it is by non-patronage of the Exposition or in another way. I certainly do not approve of a boycott, for that would mean concerted action, though a conviction of Dreyfus, I am certain, would produce the same effect individually as a general boycott.